

DOCUMENT 2811

Ex#1431

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500
11 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report # 71)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Bombing of Manila

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 26 December 1941, Manila was declared an open and undefended city. The announcement was published in the local press, broadcast over the radio in English and Tagalog, and announced throughout the streets of Manila by trucks with loudspeakers. On the night of the 26th, all the lights of the city were turned on. The text of the announcement was cabled to the United States on the same day (R 10, 11). On 27 December 1941, between 1200 and 1330 hours approximately twenty-one (21) Japanese bombers, copies of the American Douglas DC-2 bomber, plainly marked with the rising sun on their fuselages and wings, flew low over Intramuros. Erik W. FRIMAN, a pilot in the First World War, and later a test pilot for Douglas Aircraft and Lockheed Aircraft Companies, estimated the altitude of the first three planes at approximately twenty eight hundred (2800) feet (R 11, 12, 13). The following succeeding waves of three planes each flew over at less than one thousand (1000) feet (# 13). These planes probably flew from a base on Formosa. After the raid, Radio Tokyo broadcast "Our land-based planes from Formosa made another successful raid at Manila" (R 14). The estimated fuel capacity of the planes, coupled with the distance of available and adequate Japanese landing strips, also indicate that Formosa was the probable base for this raid (R 14). The bombs dropped on Intramuros were 100 and 300 pound bombs (R 15). The Santo Domingo Church, Letran College, Santa Rosa College, Santa Catalina College, the Intendencia Building, and Santo Tomas University were struck by Japanese bombs on 27 and 28 December 1941 (R 13, 18). Many other buildings, including the DMHM Building (Herald Building), Intramuros Elementary School Building, and a large block of houses between Santa Catalina, Beaterio and Solano Streets, were destroyed by fire as a result of the bombings (R 13, 18, 19, 47). Estimates of the number of planes engaged in the raids on 27 and 28 December vary, but it is believed that approximately twenty-one (21) planes were used on each occasion. Estimates by expert witnesses of the extent of property damage in Intramuros resulting from the bombing raids are included in the record (R 4-6, 32, 84-87, 97, 98; Ex. P). The total estimated damage was P1,077,538.00. This estimate does not include private residences destroyed by fire.

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太平洋方面合衆國陸軍 總司令部
同方面法務局 戰爭犯罪部
陸軍郵便局第500号

一九四五年一月二日

覺書 檢察部宛(報告第七一号)
件名 戰犯部 行政官
「ミニラ」爆擊 廣務主任得校

二、証據概要

一九四一年十二月三十六日「ミニラ」ハ無防備都市ヲ宣告セタ. 其布告ハ
当市新闢デ報道サレ又ハ英語ト「タガログ」語テ「ラガオ」放送サレ且弦聲
器ヲ附ケタトラッフニ依リ「ミニラ」街中ニ布告セタ. 三十六日、夜市、全燈ハ
内ケラシタ. 右布告ノ本文ハ當日米國ニ打電セタ. (R-10及-11) 一九四一年
十二月三十七日午前十一時ト午後一時半、向ニ米國ノ「ダグラス」DC-12爆擊
機ト同型デ胴体ト翼ニ明瞭ニ日丸ヲ附ケタ日本爆擊機約二十機ガ
「イントラムロス」上空ヲ低フ飛行シタ. 第一次世界大戰ニ於ケ操縦者
ニアリ後、タグラス及ロッキード両航空機会社、試験飛行士ニアツタ
「シリツフ・ダブリュー・ブライアン」ハ先頭ノ三機ノ高度ヲ約三千八百フィート
ト測定シタ. (R-2、-3、-30) 後續ノ三機編隊ノ各隊ハ千五百フィート以下
ヲ飛ンダ(R-3)是等ノ飛行機ハ恐ラク台灣、基地クラ飛ンダモノニア
ラウ. 空襲後、東京放送局ハ「台灣ヨリ進發セル我陸上基地機ハ「ミニラ」ヲ更
ニ空襲成功セリ」と放送シタ(R-4)右飛行機ノ推定燃料積載量ヲ飛
行可能距離及多ワノ日本飛行場ト對比シテ見テモ、台灣が恐ラク此空
襲、基地ニアツタ事ガ分ル. (R-14) 「イントラムロス」区ニ投下セタ爆弾
「一百ポンド」及「三百ポンド」爆弾ニアツタ.(R-15号) サントドミニゴー故会
「レトラン」専門學校、サンタ・ロサ「専門學校、サンタ・カタリナ「専門學校」イン

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テニティンヤジル及サントマス 大學八九四一年十一月二十七日及二十八日
日本軍爆弾が命中した。(R三三号及八号) 及其他 DTHMジル
(アラビドジル) イントラロス 小學校、建物、ソシアルナダカドナ 街
ベアカリオ街及ヨリ 街、同ニアル多數、家が爆撃、結果焼失す
レタ。(R三一八、一九及四七号) 十一月二十七日及二十八日、空襲三参シタ
飛行機、數、推定ハ一様アノイガ其、都度凡ソニ一機が使用セタモト
考ヘラシテキ心。

爆弾、結果生ジタ、イントラロス、エスカル財産、損害、程度三割
入専門家目撃者、推定ハ言録ニ載シテキ心。(R四一六、三、八一八
九七、及九八号) 全損害推定額ハ一〇七、五三八ペソアソブ。
此推定額ハ焼失セタ個人、住居ヲ含マリ。